CONFIDENTIAL. No. 17 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 30th April 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 226 copies.

The Manipur imbroglio.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 24th April, regrets that innocent men are being unnecessarily put to death at Manipur. If the Yuvaráj, heir-apparent, was the chief offender; he has already been killed. The people were guilty of no offence, and the ex-Mahárája has declared on oath that they are not lawless men. Even if they offered any resistance to Government, they were perfectly justified in doing so. Indeed, it is the duty of every man to obey his king and to fight for the defence of his country. The *Mirror*, the *Statesman*, and the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* have clearly shown that Government officers were the aggressors. Government tries to justify its interference in Manipur on the ground that there was misrule in the state: but, in the first place, the charge is supported only by its own *ipse dixit*. Secondly, there is great misrule in Russia and Afghánistán: why does not Government interfere in those countries? In accordance with the advice of Mr. Grimwood, the Government of India did not assist the ex-Mahárája in regaining possession of the state, and recognized the usurper as the ruler. This was a great mistake, which has led to the murder of an able and popular officer like Mr. Quinton: and

Government might even be accused of ingratitude in refusing aid to the ex-Mahárája, who had rendered important services to it in its hour of need. It had better replace him on the throne and do him an act of even tardy justice. Annexation would induce the public to question its motives in interfering with the affairs of the state.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Impending invasion of Manipur by British troops.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd April, represents the British lion and unicorn as attacking Manipur from opposite sides and bayoneting men and animals indiscriminately.

The Nawáb of Rámpur.

The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 22nd April, observes that when the young Nawáb of Rámpur was taken to Naini Tal by Sir Auckland Colvin during the hot weather for the first time, the measure elicited disapproval in some quarters; but it has been a great success. The Nawáb has made remarkable progress in education under His Honor's supervision. His knowledge of English is already not inferior to that of a University graduate, and he has also acquired good proficiency in Persian and Arabic. His physical education has been equally attended to. It is time that he should be appointed President of the Council of Regency, in order that he might have an opportunity of learning the work of administration. Abdul Majid Khán, General Azam-ul-din Khán's nephew, had better be made Vice-President in the General's place. The Nawáb's appointment to the presidency of the Council would put a stop to all intrigue, and restore peace and order.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, Rámpur.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 21st April, gives an account of the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, goes into mourning in sorrow for his death, and refers to the sanitary and administrative reforms introduced by him, and to the steps taken to improve the condition of cultivators and the army, praising him for his bravery, ability, and loyalty to his master.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The same.

The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th April, condemns General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder as a cowardly one, refers to

the murder of Usman Khán, prime minister, and Dhaukal Singh, a high official, during the reigns of former Nawábs, and observes that the Rámpuris are not fit to mix with respectable persons. It is true that only a handful of men must be concerned in the bloody deed; but all Rámpur, with the exception of a few persons, secretly rejoices at the General's death. Nothing could be a better proof of the depravity and ingratitude of the Rámpuris. It will be difficult to fill his place in the state. (The *Mihr-i-Nimroz*, Bijnor, of the 20th April, describes the circumstances under which the General was murdered, refers to the improvements made by him in the administration, and expresses satisfaction at the efforts made by Government officers to detect the offenders.)

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 27th April, expresses deep regret at General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder, praises him for the important services rendered by him to the Rámpur state, and urges that the present Members of the Council of Regency should be removed from their posts. Government should make a thorough inquiry to find out the murderers, and appoint the General's younger brother, Muhammad Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán, in his place.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers represent the temple dispute as the principal, if not the sole, cause of the Benares riots, with a view to throw all the blame on the people. But the fact is that great distress prevailed among the poorer classes on account of the scarcity of grain, brought about throughout the country by the wholesale export of grain, and aggravated at Benares by additional municipal taxation, necessitated by the water-supply and sewerage schemes. The reprehensible proceedings of the Municipal Board and the officials in connection with the temple precipitated matters and led to an immediate outbreak. The Hindus and Musalmáns being exposed to starvation on the one hand, and finding their sacred buildings threatened with demolition on the other, were obliged to take the law into their own hands. The

Circulation, 300 copies.

The Benares riots.

people cease to respect the law when their sufferings become intolerable and the authorities refuse to give them any relief. A mass meeting, consisting of ten thousand men, protested against the water-supply scheme, on the ground that the cost, which had been estimated at 40 lakhs, would press heavily on the people; but the protest was not heeded. It is true that there are some elected members in the Municipal Board, but the misfortune is that the members, as a rule, being seized by an inordinate desire to gain honors and titles, are ever ready to betray their trust. The Board, the Local Government, and the Government of India turned a deaf ear to the representations of the residents of Benares against the water-supply scheme. The protests of the Hindus against the demolition of the temple were equally ignored. In reply to their petition, Mr. White, the Chairman of the Board and District Magistrate, told them that, if any riots occurred, he would send them all to jail. Sir Auckland Colvin refused to receive the deputation which they desired to send, and the Goverment of India did not see any reason to interfere, as usual. Receiving no sympathy from any quarter, they felt disappointed and committed riots in despair. Although the *Hindustáni* is opposed to all unlawful agitation, it cannot help sympathizing with the rioters, who have risked their very lives in order to save the city from ruin. It disapproves of the wrongful acts committed by them, but considers their motives laudable. The infliction of severe punishments on the offenders is not likely to have any beneficial effect, inasmuch as those among them who were influenced by religious feelings would consider themselves martyrs if relegated to prison, while others who are poverty-stricken would be only too glad to go to jail, where they would receive more food than at their homes. The best plan would be to appoint a commission to enquire into the causes of the riots, with the view of removing them, and to soothe the popular feeling. Sir Auckland Colvin will shortly retire to Naini Tal; but the question is one of sufficient importance to be taken up by the Supreme Government. Rája Shiva Prasád and the Hon'ble Bábu Bireshwar Mitter should take a lesson from the late riots. They may obtain honours and titles from Government

by cutting the throats of the people; but the latter will lose no opportunity for wreaking vengeance. If any Municipal Commissioners have not the courage to express their views freely, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the District Magistrates, they had better resign their seats. On the other hand, the electors should elect more independent and conscientious men in future.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 27th April, in continuation of its previous comments on the Benares riots, observes that the Hindus submitted several petitions to the Municipal Board but that the Board never gave definite replies. On the 8th idem the steps of the temple were destroyed, but next morning they were found to have been rebuilt during the preceding night. The prompt reconstruction of the steps was a clear indication of the popular feeling regarding the subject, and ought to have served as a warning to the district authorities; but they continued to be as indifferent as ever. A petition was submitted praying for the postponment of the demolition of the road pending the final decision of the question, but no reply was vouchsafed. The Hindus were afraid that, as a deep hole had been dug all round the temple and the foundations exposed, the temple might collapse on the first fall of rain or the blowing of a gale of wind. As soon as the meeting of the Municipal Board held on the 15th idem was over, a false rumour spread, to the effect that the temple was being demolished, and thousands of men closed their shops, some wicked men committing riots. The *Pioneer* says that rumours regarding the riots were current at Allahabad prior to their occurrence, and thinks that they were the result of organization and conspiracy. The *Pioneer* might have received previous information, but no such rumour reached the ear of the authorities or the inhabitants of Benares, and the riots appear to be due to a sudden outburst of popular feeling. The *Morning Post*, adverting to the occurrence of similar outbreaks at several other places, observes that these outbursts of smoke and fire show the existence of a strong volcano within. But the fears of the *Morning Post* are entirely unfounded, except they arise from its own morbid timidity.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The same.

The Benares riots were due to sudden excitement, and were not the result of any organization. The inhabitants of Benares are a very peaceable people, and even during the mutiny of 1857 no very serious riots occurred there. The men implicated in the late riots should be punished by all means, but innocent persons should not suffer with them. About 1,000 arrests have been made, and not 500, as stated by some newspapers. Among those arrested there is a large number of men who never took any part in the riots. They are sure to be acquitted on trial, but in the meantime they are exposed to great unnecessary trouble and expense.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálakánkar), of the 22nd April, expresses deep regret at the occurrence of the Benares riots and observes that every kind of lawful and constitutional agitation has its full sympathy and approval, but that it is opposed to all attempts at a breach of the law. The conduct of the men who took the law into their own hands and committed serious riots at Benares was unjustifiable, and they will receive adequate punishment before long. But it is to be hoped that the Municipal Board and its Chairman, who are primarily responsible for the disturbance of the peace, will not be allowed to escape scot-free. They were guilty of most arbitrary proceedings, which threw the public mind into a tempest of excitement. In utter disregard of the protests of the people, they insisted on the demolition of the Bhadaini Temple, dug a deep hole round it to accelerate its fall, destroyed the road leading to it, and did not allow them access to it. The Hindus appealed to Government, but it declined to interfere, and left the matter entirely to the discretion of the Board. Hence it will be seen that the people are not entirely to blame. The Municipal Board should come in for its proper share and receive a public rebuke, the members being removed from their seats. The Local Government has been well-advised in sending the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden to Benares to settle the dispute, and he is said to have come to the conclusion that the temple should not be interfered with. The announcement of the decision has reassured the public mind. Had the Government not allowed itself to be deceived by the misrepresentations

The same.

of the Board, and expressed disapproval of the proposal regarding the demolition of the temple, the riots would have been avoided.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Final resolution of the Benares Municipal Board regarding the Bhadaini Temple.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 30th April, refers to the proceedings of the meeting of the Benares Municipal Board, lately held to decide the temple question, the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden being present on the occasion. The Board decided that the idol should not be removed from its place and that an inner temple should be built for its protection, and that the outer temple should then be demolished. Evidently this decision is best under the circumstances, and appears to have given satisfaction to all respectable persons. But the meeting was not attended by a large number of visitors, as was expected.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's water-supply schemes.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, says that as Mr. Quinton is dead, all blame for the Manipur imbroglio can be safely thrown on him. But the fact remains, that he only acted under instructions from the Government of India, and that his attempt for the arrest of the Commander-in-Chief of the State Army must have been made with the consent of that Government. The efforts made by the Anglo-Indian newspapers to shelter Lord Lansdowne from blame are futile. The ultimate responsibility for the catastrophe must rest with His Lordship, and it has fixed an indelible stain on his public career. Similarly, the Benares riots are a great blot on Sir Auckland Colvin's administration. As soon as His Honor assumed the reins of Government, he took up the question of water-supply in right earnest, and appointed an Engineer for that special work. It was decided to construct water-works at Agra, Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpore; and the local authorities have had recourse to shameful proceedings to carry out the Lieutenant Governor's wishes with a view to gain his good-will. The objectionable procedure adopted at Lucknow has been followed at the other places to a greater or less extent. In every Board there are members some of whom have already

received titles, and others are desirous of obtaining such distinction. The District Officers easily got the schemes sanctioned by the Boards with the assistance of such members. The schemes do not appear to be popular with the people. At Agra the water-works are already in working order, but the water is not freely used by the residents. The Magistrate of Cawnpore has been guilty of great high-handedness in connection with the water-supply question, as will have been seen from articles published in the *Hindústáni* from time to time, and it would be no matter for surprise if the proposal were ultimately rejected by the Municipal Board. The late lamentable riots at Benares were due to the water-supply scheme. The cause of the riots was first sought in the religious feeling of Hindús. But when Musalmáns, too, were found to have taken part in the outbreak, the dearth of grain was representad to be the true cause. His Honor being animated by excessive zeal for the introduction of water-works turned a deaf ear even to the reasonable representations made by the people. Repeated applications were made for the temple being spared, but they were not attended to. The threatened demolition of the temple was viewed with indignation by the Hindús; but the increase in municipal taxation and the scarcity of grain created widespread discontent among all classes of the community. His Honor forced his water-supply scheme on the inhabitants of Benares against their will. They were required to pay for the supply of pure water, although they found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door. With reference to the Lucknow water-supply scheme, the *Hindústáni* refers to the alleged objectionable proceedings of Mr. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the special meeting held on the 19th March (see pages 228 and 229 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 31st March 1891), and complains that he greatly turned and twisted the resolution of the Board at the time of submitting it to the Local Government, which gave a reply in accordance with his wishes. The Government expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Board to provide water-supply, but declined to make over the Nazul

Department to the Board. The reply of Government was laid by Mr. Mulock before an ordinary general meeting of the Board on the 16th April without any notice being previously given to the members according to custom, evidently his object being to take the members by surprise. The letter received from Mr. Hughes, Municipal Supervising Engineer, asking for Rs. 6,000 to meet the cost of the preparation of the necessary estimates, was also submitted. Mr. Mulock insisted on the Financial Sub-Committee being required to provide the amount; but the independent members entered a strong protest against his proposal, and the meeting decided to ask Mr. Hughes to state the exact amount which he wanted for the preparation of the estimates, and to consider his reply on receipt at a special meeting. The independent members will have the last chance at the next special meeting for saving the people from the ruin with which they are threatened, and the subservient members to display their loyalty in the matter. Sir Auckland Colvin has laid himself open to the charge of conniving at the high-handed proceedings of the District Officers and of adding to the burdens of the people by forcing his water-supply schemes on them. The Benares riots are entirely due to his objectionable policy, and its ruinous effects will be visible in a few years.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Sir Joseph Pease's opium resolution.

The *Nyáya Sudha* (Harda), of the 22nd April, adverting to Sir Joseph Pease's opium resolution passed by the House of Commons, observes that Government does not acquiesce in the resolution, and will again submit the subject to Parliament for re-consideration. The resolution if carried into effect will really lead to great difficulties. As the opium revenue amounts to about six crores of rupees, the Government of India will have to increase the income tax, the salt duty, or the land revenue to make up the loss. But the people are already groaning under heavy taxation, and matters have been made worse by the frequent occurrence of famines. Hence it is not advisable to make any addition to the burdens of the people. A straw will break a horse's back. The sudden stoppage of the cultivation of poppy will press severely

upon the peasants, who have been cultivating poppy for many years in different parts of the country. Again, there are hundreds of thousands of men to whom opium has become a necessary of life, and therefore they cannot be expected to survive the discontinuance of the supply of the drug. The Members of Parliament who desire to suppress the use of opium should take the above matters into consideration, and carefully look at the resolution from every point of view.

The *Hindústán* (Kálakánkar), of the 25th April, approves of Sir Joseph Pease's resolution, and says that it is calculated to remove the dark stain which the opium trade, which has demoralized the whole Chinese nation, has fixed on its fair fame. But the *Hindústán* is opposed to the resolution being given effect to until the Home Government is prepared to make a contribution from the British treasury to recoup the loss caused by the discontinuance of opium trade, or the loss is made up by the enforcement of economy in public expenditure. There are some items of expenditure which should fall on the Imperial, and not the Indian, treasury. If the latter were relieved of such improper expenses, there would be no difficulty in providing for the loss of opium revenue.

The same.

Circulation, 800 copies.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, says that at the instance of Mr. Burt, a parliamentary return showing the name, age, duties, and period of incumbency of each member of the India Council has been lately published. The return makes some very strange revelations. The Council is composed of retired Civilians who held high offices in this country, and therefore the members have to decide appeals made against their own orders. Sir Henry Rawlinson is the oldest member of the Council, being 80 years of age. He joined the Bombay Army in 1826 as a subaltern and retired in 1856 on a yearly pension of £365. Soon after his retirement he was made a member of the India Council on an additional annual allowance of £1,200. In this way he has drawn £50,000 from the Indian treasury since his retirement, and 15 lakhs of rupees in all during his lifetime. A country which

Members of India Council.

has to pay such large amounts to its officials is sure to be reduced to poverty.

Circulation, 226 copies.

Public Service rules.

A correspondent of the *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 24th April, writing from the Panjáb, complains that respectable men are exposed to great hardships under British rule. All their *jágírs* were confiscated by Government, and the estates they possessed have been sold in execution of civil court decrees. They have no other means of earning a livelihood than by seeking employment in the public service; but the rules under which the middle class certificate has been made a *sine quâ non* for admission to Government service has deprived them even of that means. If an application is made to an officer by a candidate, his corrupt subordinates do not lay it before him unless they receive *douceurs*. If it finds its way to him, they get it deposited by him who is a mere tool in his hands, on the ground that the candidate has not passed the middle class examination. The condition of the respectable classes is simply deplorable. They have no funds to carry on trade; the public service has been closed against them as above referred to, and they are not physically strong enough to wield the rammer and make roads for heaven-born Europeans. The rulers have no sympathy with them, and add insult to injury by calling them niggers. The fair-complexioned and gray-eyed frogs live on the fat of the land, while natives have to starve. It is to be regretted that the Russians have not come to this country, otherwise Englishmen would have been exposed to some humiliation, and would have repented for their oppression of the weak. Ugly-looking Europeans of low birth are allowed to draw large salaries, while natives, be they ever so beautiful, are condemned as black men, and find it impossible to obtain even low-paid posts. The question is whether natives should continue to bear the pangs of hunger or cut short their miseries by suicide. The rule regarding the middle class examination certificate should be cancelled, otherwise hundreds of men will be unable to obtain employment and die of starvation.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Alleged poverty of the people.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd April, regrets to notice that widespread distress prevails in the country on account of high prices. The British Government protects the lives of the people from the attacks of dakáits, robbers, and foreign assailants, and is desirous of encouraging education; while on the other hand the people have been reduced to such poverty that they find it difficult to keep their bodies and souls together. Is a Government which condemns early marriages on the ground that they tend to impair the health of the people, and is ready to suppress them by law, justified in looking with indifference at the sufferings of the people from poverty?

Circulation, 226 copies.

Eastern Herald libel case.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 24th April, says that a hard fate appears to be in store for Native Editors. Before the public press has fully recovered from the effects of grief caused by the punishment of Sajjad Husain, Editor of the *Tuti-i-Hind*, another Editor has been brought into trouble. Bábu Mahendro Nath Chatterji, Editor of the *Eastern Herald*, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,500. If the Government of India is opposed to the liberty of the native press, it had better revive Lord Lytton's Press Act. The severity with which Native journalists are treated makes them suspect if they are living under British or Russian rule.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Export of grain.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd April, says that if after the occurrence of the Benares riots Government remains indifferent to the growing poverty of the country, it will really commit a great mistake. When the people have to elect between death from starvation and imprisonment, it is not difficult to see which way their choice will lie. The British Government, which is greatly influenced by feelings of humanity and philanthropy, cannot be supposed to be wilfully apathetic to the distress of the people. The principles of British rule are good; but the blame rests with the European officers, who desire to sacrifice India to England. The latter has sucked the blood of the former; and if the present drain of wealth to

England continues for 10 years more, the condition of India will be past recovery, and Government will have to obtain funds from England to carry on the administration. An idea of the wholesale export of grain to England may be gathered from the circumstance that wheat sells at 10 seers the rupee at London as at Bareilly and Benares. The selfish advocates of free trade are preventing Government from realizing the incalculable mischief which the wholesale export of grain is doing to this country, and are therefore the greatest enemies to this country and Government. The best remedy to the evil is to impose an export duty of 2 per cent. on grain, as has been done by the Government of the United States under the new tariff. The levy of such a duty would reduce the prices of food grains in this country, and also yield a large income which would cover the loss of opium revenue.

Circulation, 159 copies.

Alleged increase in crime owing to the scarcity of grain.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 25th April, complains that there has been an increase in cases of dakáiti, robbery, and theft owing to the scarcity of grain, and urges that Government should adopt measures to bring about a fall in prices with a view to check crime.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ..	Agra ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Tajammul Husain ...	April 21st ...	April 27th ...	206 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ..	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" " ..	" 25th ...	63 "
3	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ..	" ...	" ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ..	" " ...	" " ...	200 "
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ..	Alím-ul-lah ..	" 21st, 25th & 28th.	" 24th, 27th & 30th.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Amir-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Amir Ali ..	" 20th ...	" 24th ...	200 copies.
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ..	Lucknow ..	" ..	" ...	Kishun Lál ..	" 25th ...	" 29th ...	159 "
7	*Ádád* ..	" ..	" ...	" ..	Ahmad Ali ..	" 24th ...	" 26th ...	219 "
8	*Bhárat Jiwan* ..	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 27th ...	" 28th ...	1,500 "
9	*Cawnpore Gazette* ..	Cawnpore ..	Urdu ...	" ..	Harnám Singh ..	" 23rd ...	" 26th ...	400 "
10	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ..	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ..	" 25th ...	" 29th ...	250 "
11	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	" ..	" ..	Muhammad Husain,	" 27th ...	" " ...	450 "
12	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ..	" ..	" ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 24th ...	" 27th ...	550 "
13	*Hamdard* ...	Fyzabad ..	" ..	" ...	Samsám Ali ...	" " ...	" 29th ...	226 "
14	*Hámid-ul-Akhbár* ..	Moradabad ..	" ..	Tri-monthly,	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	" 22nd ...	" 24th ...	...
15	*Hindustán* ..	Kálákankar...	Hindi ...	Daily ..	Gur Datt Sukla	" 21st to 29th.	" 22nd to 30th	500 copies.
16	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Gangá Prasád Varmá.	" 22nd ...	" 24th ...	300 "
17	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ..	Mahávír Prasád ...	" 11th & 15th,	" " ...	100 "

18	*Ját Samáchár*	...	Kagaro (Agra.)	"	...	Monthly	...	Kanhai Singh	...	For April	...	" 26th ...	...
19	*Kárnámah*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	April 25th	...	" 29th ...	250 copies.
20	*Káshi Pattriká*	...	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdu,		"	...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 24th	...	" 27th ...	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
21	*Káyasth Reformer*	...	Bareilly	...	Urdu	...	"	...	Thákur Prasád	" 25th	...	" 29th ...	350 copies.
22	*Káyasth Samáchár*	...	Allahabad	...	"	...	Monthly	...	Bhagwán Prasád	For April	...	" 24th ...	350 "
23	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak*	...	Bareilly	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Thakur Prasád	April 20th	...	" 25th ...	200 "
24	*Khichri Samáchár*	...	Mirzapur	...	Hindi-English.		"	...	Madho Prasád	" 11th & 18th,		" 24th & 27th,	700 "
25	*Matla-i-Núr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdu	...	"	...	Gauri Shankar	" 25th	..	" 28th ...	50 "
26	*Mashar-ul-Zirait*	...	Meerut	..	Hindi-Urdu,		Monthly	...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For April	...	" 27th ...	131 "
27	*Mihr-i-Nimroz*	...	Bijnor	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Karím-ul-lah	April 21st	...	" 25th ...	380 "
28	*Mufid-i-Ám*	...	Agra	...	"	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	" 20th	...	" 24th ...	200 "
29	*Nairung*	..	"	...	"	...	Weekly	...	Pyáreshwar Náth	" "	...	" 26th ...	300 "
30	*Naigar-i-Asam*	...	Moradabad	...	"	...	"	...	Amjad Ali	" 27th	...	" 30th ...	250 "
31	*Najm-ul-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	"	...	"	...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán	" 24th	...	" 28th ...	175 "
32	*Najm-ul-Hind*	...	Jaunpur	...	"	...	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 20th & 27th,		" 30th ...	80 "
33	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	"	...	"	...	Jamna Dás Biswás	" 23rd	...	" 24th ...	400 "
34	*Nasim-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	"	...	"	...	Sheo Narayan Lál	" 8th & 15th,		" 26th ...	98 "
35	*Náser-i-Hind*	...	Agra	...	"	...	"	...	Muhammad Ali	" 24th	...	" 28th ...	60 "
36	*Nizám-ul-Mulk*	...	Moradabad	...	"	...	"	...	Fahím-ul-din	" 21st & 27th,		" 23rd & 29th,	100 "
37	*Nór-ul-Anwár*	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	"	...	Abd-ul-Hamid	" 18th & 25th,		" 28th & 30th	238 "
38	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Harda	...	Marathi-English.		"	...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	" 22nd	...	" 24th ...	350 "
39	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	" 24th to 30th		" 24th to 30th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
40	*Oudh Punch*	...	"	...	"	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	" 23rd	...	" 24th ...	425 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
41	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ..	Har Vansh Datt ...	April 23rd ...	April 25th ...	450 copies.
42	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	" ..	Ghulám Husain ...	" 20th & 27th,	" 24th & 30th,	300 "
43	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Partáb Kishun ...	" 25th ..	" 29th ...	100 "
44	*Rids-ul-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ..	" ...	" ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 24th ..	" 27th ...	325 "
45	*Sujjan Kirti Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	" ...	...	" 20th ...	" 25th ...	103 "
46	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marathi-Hindi.	" ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 22nd ..	" " ...	275 "
47	*Tuhfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Jairáj Singh ...	" 13th & 20th	" 22nd & 26th,	260 "
48	*Vaishonnati Chandriká* ...	Bulandshahr,	Hindi ...	Monthly ..	Har Prasád ...	For Jan., Feb. & March.	" 28th ...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th May 1891.

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